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NOTES ON NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES

Charles E. Fairman

1. **Pestalotia truncata septoriana** var. nov.

Supposed to be the foliicolous form of a fungus generally found on wood (*Fagus,* Corda), branches (*Populus fastigiata,* Léveillé) or on stems (*Rubus,* as var. *Rubi* Karst.)[2] Regarding the spelling of the generic name it may be noted that the genus was published by DeNotaris[2] as *Pestalotia.* I do not know who first varied the spelling nor for what reason the change was made. I suggested to Dr. Barnhart, librarian of the New York Botanical Garden, that it might have been for euphony but he gave it as his opinion, in a verbal communication, that *Pestalotia* was equally euphonious and to be preferred. Taking up the matter with Prof. Henry F. Burton, of the department of Latin in Rochester University, I obtained the following information: "Pestalotius is undoubtedly the correct Latin form for Pestalozzi. Classical Latin has no 'z' sound or 'z' character except in a few words borrowed from the Greek. The Italian 'z' or 'zz' often stands for Latin 't' or 'ti.' For example in Palazzo (palatium), Arezzo (Arretium), Firenze (Florentia), Venezia (Venetia)."

Spots circular, 1–4 mm. in diam., or irregular and 1–10 mm. in length, light-brown, surrounded by a narrow brown line, becoming paler and deciduous with age; acervuli epiphyllous, minute, punctiform, scattered and sparse, arranged like the pycnidia of some *Septoria;* spores oblong-clavate, 2–4 septate, as a rule not guttulate, not much constricted, intermediate cells dark, end cells hyaline, the upper cell broad and rounded from which protrude 2–3 cilia simple or branched, the lower cell more acute and ending in a filiform pedicel, 20–22 × 7–8 μ.

On leaves of a small shrub probably belonging to the Rubiaceae, Pueblo Viejo, Mexico, June, 1911, *Rev. H. Q. Morton.*

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[1] Hedwigia. 1896, p. 48.

[2] Micr. Ital. Dec. II, p. 80.

2. **Septoria Carricerae** sp. nov.

Spots white above, brownish on the lower surface of the leaves; pycnidia minute, epiphyllous on oblong spots, scattered, black, smooth, centrally ostiolate, immersed then erumpent; spores filiform, straight or curved, acute at apices, about 3-septate, hyaline, 30–35 × 1.5–2 μ.

On leaves of *Oplismenus hirtellus* (L.) Roem. & Schult, a Mexican grass called Carricera, Pueblo Viejo, Mexico, June, 1911, *Rev. H. Q. Morton.*

3. **Sphaeropsis Coccolobae** sp. nov.

Pycnidia hypophyllous, on the midrib of the leaves, scattered, immersed then erumpent, causing round pustular elevations, through which protrude the minute black ostiola, surrounded by a few simple, straight, hyaline then purplish hairs or mycelial threads; spores hyaline at first then yellowish, on cylindric hyaline basidia, mostly obovate, at times rounded or ellipsoid, with rather thick walls and granular contents, 12–30 × 12–15 μ.

On leaves of "Uvas de la Playa," Beach Grapes, *Coccoloba uvifera,* Pueblo Viejo, Mexico, June, 1911, *Rev. H. Q. Morton.*

4. **Sphaeropsis rhodocarpa** sp. nov.

Pycnidia black, numerous, closely aggregated but not in a stroma, globose, immersed then erumpent, 150–180 μ in diam.; spores rounded, oblong or ellipsoid, rounded, at times with one end subacute, hence becoming somewhat ovate, often inaequilateral, with two large guttulae, hyaline then brown, 10–17 × 7–10 μ; basidia hyaline, cylindric, from 20 to 23 μ in length.

On fruits of Persian Yellow Rose, Lyndonville, N. Y., autumn of 1911, *C. E. Fairman. Phoma rhodocarpa* Sacc. is found on same habitat.

5. **Hendersonia hypocarpa** sp. nov.

Pycnidia minute, immersed then erumpent, with minute, slender, punctiform ostiola; spores oblong-ellipsoid to oblong-clavate, 3-septate, strongly constricted at the septa, light-brown, with conspicuous dark-brown lateral walls and septa, 10–17 × 5–7 μ.

On flower stems of Persian Yellow Rose, Lyndonville, N. Y., autumn, 1910, *C. E. Fairman.*

Differs from *Hendersonia Rosae* Kickx,[3] in smaller pycnidia, and in larger, more constricted spores, as compared with Myc. Germanica no. 420 on branches of *Rosa villosa.* Kickx, loc. cit. says "peritheces immerges, eparpilles autours des noeuds, soulevant l'epiderme qui devient bulbeux, blanc, ou noirci, par transparence et qui se dechire longitudinalement pour livrer passage a l'ostiole."

6. **Hendersonia coccolobina** sp. nov.

Leaf spots irregular, whitened; pycnidia minute, black, situated just beneath the whitened epidermis which is easily detached and through which the minute ostiola protrude; spores oblong-ellipsoid, subtruncate at apices, 2 to 4 septate not constricted, brown, 10–12 × 4–6 μ, on short, hyaline, subcylindrical basidia.

On leaves of *Coccoloba uvifera,* Pueblo Viejo, Mexico, June, 1911, *Rev. H. Q. Morton.*

7. **Phyllosticta Mortoni** sp. nov.

Spots small, 1–3 mm. in diam., circular, at first black and surrounded by indefinite red or purple discoloration of the leaf surface, then becoming whitish in the center, and in age with the disappearance of the purplish spots running into brown, discolored areas; pycnidia black, sparse, covered then erumpent, amphigenous, about 100 μ in diam.; spores oblong-ellipsoid, continuous, hyaline, 4.5–7 × 2.5–3 μ.

On leaves of Mango, *Mangifera Indica,* Pueblo Viejo, Vera Cruz, Mexico, June, 1911, *Rev. H. Q. Morton 9.*

8. **Pyrenochaeta fraxinina** sp. nov.

Pycnidia 220–330 μ diam., immersed then erumpent, globose, centrally ostiolate, with the ostiola surrounded by continuous, acute-tipped setae which are 175–350 μ long; spores basillar or allantoid, straight or curved, hyaline, granular, or at times minutely nucleolate, 7–10 × 0.5–1 μ; sporophores hyaline, rather long.

On petioles of *Fraxinus,* Lyndonville, N. Y., October, 1910, *C. E. Fairman.*

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[3] Fl. Crypt. Flandr. 1: 389, Sacc. Syll. 10: 318.

9. **Coniothyrium Chionanthi** sp. nov.

Pycnidia immersed, then erumpent, superficial among the fibers of the wood, minute, dull-black; spores numerous, oblong or ellipsoid, ends obtusely rounded, simple, continuous, hyaline at first, becoming smoky or brownish, $4–7 \times 3–4\ \mu$; basidia not seen.

On a decorticated branch of *Chionanthus virginica* L., Lyndonville, N. Y., May, 1911, *C. E. Fairman.*

10. **Diplodia Akebiae** sp. nov.

Pycnidia minute, black, buried then erumpent, elevating the bark in small pustules through which the ostiola protrude, scattered, simple; spores yellowish-hyaline at first, continuous, then brown, ellipsoid and uniseptate, slightly constricted at the septum, $13–20 \times 10\ \mu$.

On small branches of *Akebia quinata,* cult., Lyndonville, N. Y., July, 1911, *C. E. Fairman.*

Basidia not satisfactorily made out as the spores were embedded in a gelatinous substance. Asci not seen.

Valsaria Akebiae Ellis & Ellis has smaller spores and occurs in clusters.

11. **Cryptodiscus araneo-cinctus** sp. nov.

Apothecia scattered, gregarious or confluent, punctiform to 0.5 mm. in diam., sunk in the wood and opening by a minute round pore, then semi-erumpent with larger, round, or irregularly oblong mouths, surrounded by radiating or arachnoid filaments, sometimes becoming bare with age, brown or the same color as the wood externally, disc pale straw-colored surrounded by a yellow or brown irregular margin, rounded or oblong in form; asci cylindric, straight, 8-spored, $80 \times 4–4.5\ \mu$, surrounded by filiform nucleated paraphyses; sporidia uniseriate, oblong fusoid, straight or curved, granular or 2–4 nucleate, appearing faintly 1–3 septate, not constricted, hyaline to greenish-hyaline, $9–12 \times 1.5–2\ \mu$.

On a fallen decorticated limb in the woods, Lyndonville, N. Y. April, 1911, *C. E. Fairman.*

LYNDONVILLE, N. Y.